

# ***U.S. PATENT APPLICATION***

***Inventor(s):*** Norbert BEAUJOT

***Invention:*** METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DRIVING HYDRAULIC MOTORS  
WITH AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS

***NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
1100 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 8<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR  
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201-4714  
(703) 816-4000  
Facsimile (703) 816-4100***

## ***SPECIFICATION***

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DRIVING HYDRAULIC MOTORS WITH  
AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS**

This invention is in the field of agricultural machinery, and in particular hydraulic motors

5 on agricultural implements where a tractor is used to supply hydraulic power to drive the hydraulic motor.

**BACKGROUND**

10 In agriculture, the use of hydraulic motors is well known for use in driving various aspects of agricultural equipment, notably fans used on air seeders. The width of such air seeders has increased substantially such that implements 60 feet wide are now common.

As well the amount of seed, fertilizer, and like agricultural materials that are being applied on each acre of land has increased. Significant amounts of seed and fertilizer, for  
15 example, are commonly applied at the same time by the same fan. These developments have contributed to a need for higher capacity fans, which in turn require more hydraulic power from the tractor pulling the air seeder, which tractor also typically provides the hydraulic power supply to operate the fan. Hydraulic motor driven fans on newer drills typically consume 12 to 15 gallons of fluid per minute (gal/min).



Hydraulic motors on agricultural equipment are typically connected to the tractor's hydraulic supply. A pair of hydraulic lines run from the fan, and are connected by a pair of quick couplers at the back of the tractor to a valve block. Pressurized hydraulic fluid is supplied to the valve block by a pump powered by the tractor engine. Hydraulic fluid

5 flows out of one tractor quick coupler, through one hydraulic line to the hydraulic motor driving the fan, then back through the other hydraulic line and through the other tractor quick coupler back into the tractor hydraulic supply system. Typically a lever or the like is activated by the tractor operator to control the flow of hydraulic fluid from the tractor's hydraulic supply through the quick couplers and hydraulic lines to the hydraulic motor

10 driving the fan. Thus the hydraulic motor, hydraulic lines, quick couplers and valve block form a hydraulic circuit through which hydraulic fluid flows under pressure to drive the fan. The operator moves the lever to cause hydraulic fluid to flow or stop flowing to turn the fan on and off.

15 Many original air seeders used a separate internal combustion engine to drive the fan, but the simplicity and economy of hydraulic motor drives has led to their prevalence. Obtaining sufficient fluid flow from tractors has been a problem to a greater or lesser extent since air seeders were introduced. The hydraulic pumps and valve systems on agricultural tractors provide a range of greater and lesser capacities. The pumps and

20 valve blocks on older tractors were not designed to provide the high volumes of fluid required by air seeder fans. The size of the ports restricts fluid flow at higher rates.

Shortly after hydraulics were introduced to agricultural equipment, quick couplers were introduced for quickly and conveniently connecting hydraulic devices, primarily at that time hydraulic cylinders, to tractor hydraulic power supplies. The design of quick

5 couplers has not changed significantly over the years partially due to the industries desire for standardization of the quick coupler. These standard quick couplers were not designed for the high flow rates required for hydraulic motors, and restrict fluid flow at higher rates.

10 Forcing the high flows of fluid through the restrictive ports and quick couplers causes back pressure for the fluid leaving the tractor and a second back pressure for the fluid returning to the tractor. These back pressures have several negative effects. Extra heat built up from the back pressures tax the tractor hydraulic fluid cooling system. Power is wasted as a result of the back pressures. The back pressures ultimately limit the tractors  
15 capacity to produce adequate fluid volume and pressure required by hydraulic motors, as well as other conventional implement functions such as raising and lowering, moving markers in and out, and so forth.

The back pressures result in a pressure drop between the hydraulic pump and the  
20 hydraulic line that increases significantly as fluid flow increases. The pressure drop for 15 gal/min leaving the tractor through the valve block and quick coupler is in the order of

250 to 400 pounds per square inch (psi). In addition, there is a similar pressure drop of 250 to 400 psi for fluid returning to the tractor through the quick coupler and valve block. Thus the total pressure drop of fluid leaving and returning to the tractor (not counting pressure drop at the fan) is between 500 and 800 psi on a hydraulic system with a 2100  
5 psi operation pressure. This 500 – 800 psi represents a loss of 25% to 40 % of the capacity.

In contrast, the pressure drop for 8 gal/min leaving the tractor is in the order of 80 to 100 psi and the same 8 gal/min returning to the tractor creates a similar back pressure of 80 to  
10 100 psi for a total of 160 - 200 psi.

In order to reduce the back pressure, it is common to provide larger diameter hydraulic lines running back to the hydraulic motor driving the fan, however this does nothing to reduce the pressure drop through the quick couplers and hydraulic valve block of the  
15 single circuit, where the same 15 gal/min is required to pass.

Agricultural tractors typically have a plurality of quick coupler connections for connecting the tractor hydraulic power supply to provide controlled hydraulic fluid under pressure to the various hydraulic devices used on agricultural implements. Each set or  
20 pair of quick couplers is commonly called a “remote”, as in remote connection, and hydraulic fluid flow in the hydraulic supply circuit provided by each remote is typically

controlled by a lever at the operator's position. Recently it is sometimes known to provide electrical control of remotes as well, where the lever is replaced by a switch. The operation, however, is basically the same, as the operator can direct flow out a first line and back through a second, or out the second and back through the first, or shut off fluid  
5 flow altogether. Flow controls are sometimes provided as well for varying the amount of fluid flowing through a remote, in order to vary response time for a hydraulic cylinder, or the speed of a hydraulic motor.

In this way, each hydraulic function on an air seeder can be controlled substantially  
10 independently. A tractor with four remotes will typically have one connected to the fan, one to raise and lower the furrow openers, and one for raising the implement wings into a transport position. Further functions may be connected to the fourth remote, such as folding markers, another hydraulic motor driving an auger to fill the hoppers with seed and fertilizer, or the like. Air seeders are also known that use "active hydraulics" to  
15 provide biasing forces to push implement wings down to improve penetration, or to bias individual furrow openers down, much as a conventional spring would do.

These further functions typically will require much less hydraulic fluid flow than the hydraulic motor driving the fan. An active hydraulic circuit for example might only  
20 require a flow of two to five gal/min. Raising and lowering functions draw fluid only when activated.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

It is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus and method for driving a  
5 hydraulic motor with a hydraulic power supply of an agricultural tractor that overcomes  
problems in the prior art. It is a further object of the present invention to provide such an  
apparatus for connection to a hydraulic power supply of a tractor wherein the tractor  
comprises a plurality of hydraulic supply circuits, and wherein each hydraulic supply  
circuit comprises quick couplers for connecting the hydraulic supply circuit to a hydraulic  
10 device, and wherein a hydraulic motor is operatively connected to two of the hydraulic  
supply circuits of the tractor.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide such an apparatus that  
conveniently accommodates connection of further hydraulic devices.

15

The invention provides, in one embodiment, a hydraulic motor apparatus for connection to  
a hydraulic power supply of a tractor wherein the tractor comprises a plurality of  
hydraulic supply circuits, and wherein each hydraulic supply circuit comprises a pair of  
quick couplers for connecting the hydraulic supply circuit to a hydraulic device. The  
20 apparatus comprises a first pair of hydraulic lines adapted for connection to the quick  
couplers of a first hydraulic supply circuit; a second pair of hydraulic lines adapted for

connection to the quick couplers of a second hydraulic supply circuit; and a hydraulic motor connected to both the first and second pairs of hydraulic lines such that fluid can flow from both the first and second hydraulic supply circuits through the hydraulic motor to drive the hydraulic motor.

5

In a second embodiment the invention provides a method of driving a hydraulic motor with a hydraulic power supply of a tractor wherein the tractor comprises a plurality of hydraulic supply circuits, and wherein each hydraulic supply circuit comprises a quick coupler for connecting a pressurized fluid output of the hydraulic supply circuit to a hydraulic device. The method comprises connecting a first hydraulic pressure line to the quick coupler of a first hydraulic supply circuit; connecting a second hydraulic line to the quick coupler of a second hydraulic supply circuit; connecting a pressure port of the hydraulic motor to both the first and second hydraulic pressure lines and connecting a return port of the hydraulic motor to a hydraulic return line connected to the hydraulic power supply of the tractor such that fluid can flow from both the first and second hydraulic supply circuits through the hydraulic motor to drive the hydraulic motor.

10

15

In a third embodiment the invention provides a hydraulic motor apparatus for connection to a hydraulic power supply of a tractor wherein the tractor comprises a plurality of hydraulic supply circuits, and wherein each hydraulic supply circuit comprises a pressure quick coupler for connecting a pressurized fluid output of the hydraulic supply circuit to a

20



hydraulic device. The apparatus comprises a first hydraulic pressure line adapted for connection to the pressure quick coupler of a first hydraulic supply circuit; a second hydraulic pressure line adapted for connection to the pressure quick coupler of a second hydraulic supply circuit; a hydraulic motor connected to both the first and second hydraulic pressure lines, and connected to a return line that is operative to conduct hydraulic fluid from the hydraulic motor to a hydraulic reservoir on the tractor such that fluid can flow from both the first and second hydraulic supply circuits through the hydraulic motor to drive the hydraulic motor.

10 Conveniently the apparatus comprises a hydraulic block comprising a pressure chamber and a return chamber, wherein first and second pressure lines are connected from first and second hydraulic supply circuits to the pressure chamber, first and second return lines are connected to the return chamber, and the pressure port on the hydraulic motor is connected to the pressure chamber, and the return port on the hydraulic motor is  
15 connected to the return chamber. Further hydraulic devices can then be conveniently connected to the pressure and return chambers.

Thus the total hydraulic flow required by the hydraulic motor and any further hydraulic devices is substantially equally divided between two separate hydraulic circuits of the  
20 tractor. Instead of one hydraulic circuit supplying a flow of hydraulic fluid at or near

capacity, and another supplying only a minimal flow, each hydraulic circuit supplies a more efficient intermediate flow.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

While the invention is claimed in the concluding portions hereof, preferred embodiments are provided in the accompanying detailed description which may be best understood in conjunction with the accompanying diagrams where like parts in each of the several diagrams are labeled with like numbers, and where:

Fig. 1 is a schematic view of a hydraulic system of the invention powering a hydraulic motor and an active hydraulic circuit;

Fig. 2 is a schematic view of a hydraulic cylinder connected to the hydraulic block of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a schematic view of a hydraulic system of the invention powering a hydraulic motor wherein the return hydraulic fluid is dumped directly into the hydraulic fluid reservoir on the tractor, bypassing the return quick couplers.

### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS**

Fig. 1 illustrates a hydraulic motor apparatus 1 for connection to a hydraulic power supply of a tractor 3. The illustrated tractor 3 comprises two hydraulic supply circuits, and each hydraulic supply circuit includes a pair of quick couplers 4, 5 for connecting the hydraulic supply circuit to a hydraulic device. Typically a modern tractor 3 will have three or four hydraulic circuits, each including a pair of quick couplers, but for clarity only two are illustrated.

In operation a hydraulic device, such as a hydraulic cylinder, hydraulic motor, or the like, is connected to each quick coupler on a hydraulic circuit, and a valve on the tractor is operated to direct pressurized hydraulic fluid out of one of the quick couplers, through the hydraulic device, and typically back into the tractor through the other quick coupler. The valve can direct fluid out of either quick coupler and into the other, or vice versa in order to extend or retract a hydraulic cylinder, for example.

The hydraulic motor apparatus 1 comprises a first pair of hydraulic lines 7A, 7B adapted for connection to the quick couplers 4 of the first hydraulic supply circuit. The first pair of hydraulic lines comprises a first pressure line 7A and a first return line 7B, each adapted for connection to the quick couplers 4 of the first hydraulic supply circuit as illustrated. A second pair of hydraulic lines 9A, 9B comprising a second pressure line 9A and a second return line 9B is adapted for connection to the quick couplers 5 of the second hydraulic supply circuit.

In the operation illustrated, the valves controlling the hydraulic circuits on the tractor 3 are operated such that pressurized hydraulic fluid flows out from the hydraulic supply circuits through the first and second pressure lines 7A, 9A and back into the hydraulic supply circuits through the first and second return lines 7B, 9B. Hydraulic fluid flow direction is indicated by the arrows in Fig. 1.

A hydraulic motor 13 has a pressure port 15A connected to both the first and second pressure lines 7A, 9A, and a return port 15B connected to both the first and second return lines 7B, 9B such that hydraulic fluid flows from both the first and second hydraulic supply circuits through the hydraulic motor 13 to drive the hydraulic motor 13. To facilitate connection of the hydraulic motor 13, and to provide added versatility, the illustrated embodiment includes a hydraulic block 21 comprising a pressure chamber 23 and a return chamber 25. The first and second pressure lines 7A, 9A are connected to the pressure chamber 23, and the first and second return lines 7B, 9B are connected to the return chamber 25. The pressure port 15A on the hydraulic motor 13 is connected to the pressure chamber 23, and the return port 15B on the hydraulic motor 13 is connected to the return chamber 25.

The hydraulic block 21 further facilitates connection of a second hydraulically activated device, such as an active hydraulic circuit 27 supplying a plurality of hydraulic cylinders 29 for exerting a constant downward force on a set of furrow openers, wings or the like in

an air seeder. The active hydraulic circuit 27 has first and second ports 31, 33 adapted for attachment to a hydraulic supply circuit. The first port 31 is connected to both the first and second pressure lines 7A, 9A through the pressure chamber 23, and the second port 33 is connected to both the first and second return lines 7B, 9B through the return chamber 25. In operation a continuous flow of hydraulic fluid passes through the active hydraulic circuit 27, and a remote-controlled valve 35 is operative to block the flow of hydraulic fluid through the active hydraulic circuit 27 as desired.

Conventionally such active hydraulic circuits 27 are connected directly to one of the hydraulic supply circuits on the tractor 3 through one set of quick couplers, and typically draw only two to five gal/min, substantially less than the capacity of the hydraulic supply circuit. Thus in a conventional hydraulic system for an air seeder, the fan hydraulic motor draws the maximum output of about 15 gal/min from one hydraulic supply circuit of the tractor 3 creating substantial back pressure at the quick couplers and reducing efficiency. At the same time an active hydraulic circuit for exerting a constant downward force on a set of furrow openers, wings or the like will draw much less than the available capacity. Using the system of the present invention, two hydraulic supply circuits are connected together to supply both the fan hydraulic motor and the active hydraulic circuit. Thus for a fan hydraulic motor drawing 15 gal/min and an active hydraulic circuit drawing 3 gal/min, the flow through each set of quick couplers is only one half of the total draw, or 9 gal/min. Back pressure is significantly reduced, and efficiency is increased.

Similarly the second hydraulically activated device could comprise a second hydraulic motor.

Fig. 2 illustrates a hydraulic block 21 with pressure and return chambers 23, 25 connected to control a hydraulic cylinder 41 having first and second ports 42, 43 adapted for attachment to a hydraulic supply circuit. A valve 44 having a pair of device ports 45, 46 operatively connected to the first and second ports 42, 43, and a pair of power ports 47, 48. One power port 47 is connected to both the first and second pressure lines 7A, 9A through pressure chamber 23, and the other power port 48 is connected to both the first and second return lines 7B, 9B through the return chamber 25. The valve 44 is operative in a first mode of operation to direct hydraulic fluid from the first and second pressure lines 7A, 9A to the first port 42, and is operative in a second mode of operation to direct hydraulic fluid from the first and second pressure lines 7A, 9A to the second port 43. Thus the valve 44 can control extension and retraction of the hydraulic cylinder 41. Similarly the hydraulic cylinder 41 could be replaced with a hydraulic motor, and the valve 44 could control the direction of rotation of the hydraulic motor.

The invention thus provides, as schematically illustrated in Fig. 3, a method of driving a hydraulic motor 13 with a hydraulic power supply of a tractor 3. The tractor 3 has two hydraulic supply circuits, each comprising a pair of quick couplers 4, 5 for connecting the hydraulic supply circuit to a hydraulic device. In the illustrated embodiment of Fig. 3,

only the output quick couplers 4A, and 5A are connected, thereby connecting the pressurized fluid output of the hydraulic supply circuit to the hydraulic motor apparatus 1. In some tractors a dump port 40 is provided that allows the return fluid from the hydraulic motor apparatus to be dumped directly into the hydraulic fluid reservoir of the tractor. The return fluid thus bypasses the return quick couplers 4B, 5B reducing back pressure caused by the quick couplers. The operation of the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 3 is otherwise the same as that of Fig. 1.

The method comprises connecting the first and second hydraulic pressure lines 7A, 9A to the corresponding output quick couplers 4A, 5A of first and second hydraulic supply circuits; then connecting the pressure port 15 A of the hydraulic motor 13 to both the first and second hydraulic pressure lines 7A, 9A and connecting the return port 15B of the hydraulic motor 13 to a hydraulic return line 42 connected to the hydraulic power supply of the tractor 3 through the dump port 40. In the illustrated embodiment this is accomplished by connecting both pressure lines to a pressure chamber 23 in a hydraulic block 21 and connecting the pressure chamber 23 to the pressure port 15A. Similarly the return port 15B is connected to return chamber 25 in the hydraulic block 21, and return line 42 is also connected to the return chamber 25. Thus hydraulic fluid can flow from both the first and second hydraulic supply circuits through the hydraulic motor 13 to drive the hydraulic motor 13.

Conveniently the connection is made as illustrated through the hydraulic block 21. Further hydraulic devices can then be conveniently connected through the hydraulic block as well through lines 44 with appropriate control valves and the like.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous changes and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly, all such suitable changes or modifications in structure or operation which may be resorted to are intended to fall within the scope of the claimed invention.